## INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 8, 1849.

Edgar A. Poe, the poet, died at Baltimore on Sunday last.

FIRE.-The Vernon Times learns that the Brush creek Baptist meeting-house, in the northern part of Jennings county, was destroyed by fire last week.

NAVAL .- The United States steam frigate Mississippi arrived at Leghorn on the 11th, with 165 passengers, among whom was Commodore Morgan, commanding the squadron of the Mediterranean.

The Madison Courier complains that the Hotels there don't advertise people where to find them. It is generally thought here that they are not worth advertising.

The "Daily Journal," published at Lawrenceburgh, has passed into the hands of J. B. Hall, Esq. of the Register. Mr. H. will make it a good paper, and we hope he will receive abundant encourage-

"Noblesville Plaindealer" is the title of a new paper, of respectable appearance, just commenced at Noblesville, Hamilton county, by P. Lawyer. Neutral in politics. We hope the editor will get rich.

lic says, that Major J. P. Gaines, of Kentucky, has been appointed Governor of Oregon, in the place of Mr. Lincoln, and several others who declined the ap- equality of rights as we may, we are nevertheless as

a "Jack-st-a-pinch."

THE INDIANAPOLIS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. - See the advertisement of this institute in to-day's paper. Mr.-Mills and his lady, we are informed, sustain the highest reputation for acquirements and fitness for conducting such an institution. Parents and guardians will do well to look to the facilities here afforded for securing the right kind of an education for their ing table, showing the number and capital of institutions children and wards.

This institution is to occupy the same building and is designed to supply the place of Miss Axtell's female Seminary, which is discontinued. Professor NICHOLS is to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. Mr. McArthur.

The New York Journal of Commerce truly remarks, that "the recall of Mr. Clifford, (Minister to Mexico,) is another of those calamities which too often result from a change in the administration. He appears to have discharged his duties with singular fidelity and skill. He had done much to heal the wounds of feeling created by the late war, and left of capital chartered with special privileges in thirteen years, Mexico amidst the regrets both of the government and people."

say ten millions per annum, exclusive of banking and religious and charitable charters. So considerable a sum could not have been collected in Massachusetts and applied to

The commercial correspondent of the W. Union that would sensibly influence the market. It will be observed that more than half has been called for in the last five years, when the federal government, as well as the city from the Mississippi and its tributaries have been less of Boston, has been a large borrower. Nothing like this in the year 1847, when the famine prices for food in demand for capital has taken place in other sections, and the England stimulated the business of the remotest sections, the value of that produce has this year exceeded that of the last by \$4,000,000. This sum repre-sents so much additional purchasing power on the of that of 1846, which was to have been so destructive to is part of those who produce for the New Orleans interests, \$15,879,000 was granted; that is to say, in the

Pacific Railroad.—At a meeting held in this had the greatest influence in promoting manufactures? The city, Sept. 15th, the following gentlemen were appears to the few weeks; sailroad dividends have very generally increased. pointed delegates to the Pacific Railroad Convention. Those of the Erie, as an instance, are near \$80,000 for September, against some \$63,000 in July. The subsiding of the to be held at St. Louis on the 16th instant, to-wit : O. H. Smith, J. P. Chapman, S. W. Norris, Wm. factory dividends are also good, and the banks of New York Sheets and J. D. Defrees. How many of these gentlemen will attend the Convention is uncertain. Mr. Smith will go, unless prevented by some untoward six months 3.84 per cent. The \$24,457,890 of New York circumstance. Mr. Chapman would like to go, but \$11,775,040 that has made second dividends, 3 88 per cent. recent severe illness, and other private considerations, has been declared. These latter are the largest bank capichiefly dependant upon that sickness, may render his tals, and they make less than the average argregate profits attendance inexpedient. Our neighbor Defrees, we the same as that of the Boston banks, although in Massachusuppose, is full of business as editors always are.
But Messrs. Norris and Sheets can attend the Convention very comfortably, and we hope they will do

"None to Punish." -- By the Vincennes Sun, of the 6th, we learn that our venerable friend, ELIHU STOUT, Esq., has again resumed the tripod, which for The owner of an amount by reinvesting the dividends, nearly forty years he had previously filled with credit to himself and benefit to his readers. We care not, own industry, no matter how skillfully soever it might be at the present, to comment on the reckless policy of applied. Every hrifty individual remarks, as he improves in this idiotic administration in the removal of such a in his favor, as compared with a hat it was when interest man from a paltry office—barely sufficient to sustain, was against him. Without disputing the right of every inin his declining years, himself and family, and he be questionable how far capital should be tolerated in this one of the veteran pioneers of the West;-that will aggressive quality, with reference to the immunities of labor. be answered in a voice more potent than newspaper paragraphs! The WESTERN PEOPLE will answer due ive powers of the country under the financial and comsuch acts at the BALLOT BOX.

evince their sense, by extending to him an adequate need of the government. The exports of the United States support.

OHIO ELECTION.—We have no satisfactory returns in the United States are, on the other hand, confined mostly from Ohio, owing to the rascally had management of to the returns of produce sold. If England, having a short the mails. A telegraphic dispatch dated Cincinnati, harvest, buys an unusual quantity of food, by so much must the importation of English goods increase in payment of the Oct. 10, says: The election returns so far show a find, It is u-u-lly the case that when she wants food, prices whig gain of two representatives. In Hamilton of her own goods fall, and the United States consumer gets more cloth for his produce in the double ratio of the rise in county the entire democratic ticket is elected. The food and fall in fabrics. Thus if a certain quality of cloth judges of five wards disagreed, and no legal returns is worth 10s, per piece when flour is worth 25s., and through were made. In Butler county the entire independent sinks to 7s., then the United States will get double the quanticket, composed of Whigs and Democrats, is elected tily of cloth for the same quantity of flour. The revenues of the government will be greater, and yet the average tax -no regular Whig ticket run. In relation to Hamilton county there is much excitement, and the matter will again come before the Legislature.

indicate a Democratic gain of three Representatives and one Senator, and a Whig gain of three Representatives.

9 P. M .- The returns to this time indicate four Democratic gain of Representatives and one Senator, by too high prices abload, the government loses its revenue and four Whig Representatives and one Senator- values and government revenues are both large; the latter showing no change thus far.

brings out his rooster with a flourish over Franklin though the wretched condition of the customs now, through county, that in which the capital is situated. The the hot haste with which experienced officers were diswhole democratic ticket is elected. Partial returns trous to the public interest. from several counties are given in the Statesman.

PENNSYLVANIA also voted on the 10th. From the following meagre telegraphic news, we look for good "Sentinel" folks State Printers. Very well-but news from the old Keystone:

PITTSBURGH, Ocr. 10-12 M .- In Alleghany county all whigs are elected except one Assemblyman. which is so close that the official vote is necessary to which the Journal is peculiar. What are the "indidecide his election.

turned from the county.

7 P. M .- The vote throughout the State is very small. The Democratic Canal Commi-sioner is The editor of the Journal has heretofore had occa-

elected. Erie county shows a Whig gain. FANNY FORRESTER NO I NGER .-- One of the publishers of the New York necorder has received a letter from Dr. Judson, dated June 20th, in which he fairness, without regard to mercenary considerations. she may never resume it again for the purpose of au-

So much for that poetic enthusiasm, which led a lovely young woman to marry a thrice widowed old severing every natural tie, and stifling every natural been appointed Naval storekeeper at Portsmouth, N. head of Mr. Judson.

## Indiana

Published every Thursday.]

Facts for the People.

We derive the following very important facts and statistics, from a recent article of T. P. Kettell, Esq., the commercial correspondent of the W. Union, and the ablest financial writer of the day. There is matter here for the serious reflection of the people of Indiana, particularly. In addition to what is said by the writer, just witness the immense and terrible amount of legislation for the benefit of capital, in a single State, which he depicts. The statistics of the legislation of all the other States, will show a result differing only in degree. Daily manual labor is the avocation as well as the support of at least sixteen of the twenty millions of people in our country. The rights and interests of these masses should be paramount in all legislation. But this is the last thing GOVERNOR OF OREGON .- The Washington Repub- attended to. Capital demands and acquires super-eminent control, and wields the legislative power with imperial sway. Mouth about our republicanism and much the slaves to Mammon as any community in Gaines must feel highly honored at being thus made the old world, and our public lands, the last resource of the depressed, are all that have saved our people from European degradation, poverty, and misery. We hope, that in amending our State Constitution. some check to this monstrous and growing evil may be devised. This will be one of the important matters for the consideration of the Convention:

In order to show to what an extent special privileges are pushed in the old Bay State, we may examine in the follow-

|       | Manufacturing. |              | Railroads. |             | Miscellaneous. |             |              |
|-------|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
|       | No.            | Capital.     | No.        | Capital.    | No.            | Capital.    | Capital.     |
| 1836, | 73             | \$10,729,000 | 13         | \$5,675,000 | 28             | \$6,172,500 | \$22,576,500 |
| 837.  | 61             | 6,605,000    | 3          | 950,000     | 17             | 820,000     | 8,325,000    |
| 1838. | 13             | 1,160,000    | 3          | 750,000     | 8              | 462,000     | 2,372,000    |
| 1839. | 15             | 5,370,000    | 4          | 2,050,000   | 11             | 1,460,000   | 6,880,000    |
| 1840, | 6              | 1,610,000    | *          |             | 6              | 261,000     | 1,871,000    |
| 1841, | 17             | 2,216,000    | 1          | 50,000      | - 8            | 1,140,000   | 3,406,000    |
| 1842, | 6              | 1,240,000    | 3          | 2,400,000   | 5              | 51,300      | 3,691,500    |
| 1841, | 1              | 100,000      | -          |             | 3              | 570,000     | 679,000      |
| 1844, | 13             | 2,975,000    | 16         | 7.305,000   | 5              | 455,000     | 10,635,000   |
| 1845, | 30             | 8,600,000    | 12         | 4,450,000   | 8              | 188,000     | 13,238,000   |
| 1846, | 59             | 15,879,000   |            | 7,565,000   | 10             | 373,000     | 23,717,000   |
| 1847, | 54             | 9,620,000    | 20         | 6,942,000   | 13             | 2,743.800   | 17,305,80    |
| 1848, | 55             | 15,700,000   |            | -           | -              |             | 15,700,000   |
|       |                |              | 1          |             | -              |             |              |

Tot'1,404 82,822,000 99 38,037,000 122 11,596,800 135,535,800 This immense sum of \$135,555 800 represents the amount these purposes alone without creating a demand for capital plied to manufacturing purposes. In the three first years of that of 1846, \$41,199,000 was so applied. What tariff has cholera has had a great influence upon these works. The have maintained theirs, whilst those of Boston are increased.
Thus the \$19 280,000 of capital in Boston for the first six months of this year paid 3.82 per cent,, and for the second per cent. The rate they have declared is, however, nearly individual who applies it directly and personally to productive purposes. Capital loaned can yield such profits only when the labor of many persons is sacrificed for the emolument of its possessor. This accumulative faculty of capital

rapidly draws into his possession, through the operation of interest, more actual wealth than he could produce by his sub-tance the immense facility of increase when interest is mercial policy which has been in operation for the last three years. The advalorem principle of the tariff is of all others the friends of this aged and faithful pioneer ers the most judicious, and productive of the most favorable are almost altogether raw produce, and the quantities that go forward depend upon the demand abroad. The importations per piece no more. Thus 24 pieces at 10s. are equal to a revenues in the latter case would be 10s, against 7s, in the LATER .- The returns from this State up to 8 P. M. former, and the con-umer has the benefit of the fall in price. the higher invoice value, gives the government its usual revenue under a lessened importation; whereas, in the case of specific duties, when the quality imported is diminished probably more so than would be the case if the duties were FRANKLIN COUNTY. - Medary of the Statesman specific. The amount of duties collected is evidence that chasged and ignorant and incapable men substituted, is disas-

but not enough to indicate which party has succeeded THE ARRANGEMENT. - By certain indications in the "Sentinel" it seems to have been arranged among the leaders of the democracy that Dr. Ellis is to be Auditor of State, B. Edmonston, Treasurer, and the what will Major Mace, Gen. Drake, and the other

hosts of aspirants, say to it !- State Journal. The above is one of those cute paragraphs for cations" of "arrangement?" Will the Journal en-6 P. M .- The election returns show that the vote lighten those concerned, by adducing facts or logical is unusually small. One democratic assemblyman re- reasons, and thus the more certainly, at the same time, accomplish the purpose which it self-evidently

sion to know something of our willingness or unwillingness to make "arrangements" of this kind, and of our disposition to treat others with some degree of speaks of Mrs. Judson's health (the literary Fanny We have simply now to add, that if he possesses any Forrester) as so infirm as to require her to lay aside knowledge of present arrangements, express or unher pen for the present, and of the possibility that derstood, he will oblige us by communicating the

same to the public without delay. "He must have optics sharp, I ween, To see what is not to be seen."

man, merely because he was a missionary !- thus Gr The Journal states that the Capt. Cutter who has emotion, for a supposed good altogether imaginary. H., is not Mrs. Drake's Cutter, but another person of This whole affair is very lamentable, and in our opin- the same name, who is qualified for the office. This ion, any thing but creditable, either to the heart or is rather a left handed compliment to the poet, from his whig friend.

## INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 18, 1849.

State Officers.

We see the names of Dr. Ellis of the Goshen Denocrat, Maj. D. Mace of Lafavette, and Gen. Rey-Auditor, and the names of Gen. Drake and B. R. Edmonston for State Treasurer. All these men are

throughout the State. We think that the vote of be King, but on condition of being hoodwinked." Washington county is pretty sure for the Chapmans next winter .- Salem Democrat.

Col. James P. Drake is announced as a candidate for Treasurer of State. We have no doubt but that he would fill the office with ability. Benj. R. Edmonston, of Dubois county, has been named for the same station .- Delphi Times.

Hon. B. R. Edmonston .- We are authorized say that the Hon. Benjamin R. Edmonston, of Dubois county, will be a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, before the next Legislature.

Mr. Edmonoton has served a number of sessions in both branches of the Legislature, and so conducted himself as to win the friendship and esteem of his fellow-members.

with more credit to the party and State. As to claims upon the party, if there is such a

In politics, we have not in our ranks, a firmer poli-

thing, we, in the Southern part of the State, certainly could present stronger ones than any other portion of the State, in as much as we have never asked for such favors. But we present to our friends a man that is well qualified for that station, and whose past efforts in behalf of the great cause entitles him to some reward at the hands of the Democracy of the

We have conversed with many of our democratic friends in this country, and they are, so far, unanimonsly in favor of Mr. Edmonston; and we understand the same feeling prevails'in the Southern counties generally. It is right for the people of the different counties to express their opinions freely as to who they wish to fill their State offices; such a course will enable their public servants the better to discharge their duties. And the result will be that nine times out of ten, we will have public officers .- Paoli

have heretofore mentioned the experiment making by of it show what a vast field remains still to be culti-Mr. James Smith, of South Carolina, (living near vated, and meanwhile it cannot serve for any safe

Greenfield,) on the cultivation of the Tea Plant. Notwithstanding the severe winter and spring, the were unbarmed, and are now in a floorishing condition. Several specimens of the green and black plant are in bud. The tea plant buds one year, but lent minority has not been enabled, by dint of noise season, and did not amount to anything."

in Europe fifty; total sixty-one millions. China article both for Europe and the United States."

KENTUCKY CONVENTION .- The Frankfort correscondent of the Louisville Courier writes thus, as to the cause of his rejection from a reporter's seat :

"The pretext for excluding your reporter was that been half a dozen during the session.

But all this gab about lack of room, &c., was mere make-believe, and nothing more. Had the application rection like the rays of light. There is method been made by a pro-slavery paper, I very much doubt if a word of objection would have been heard from either of the Jefferson; and had the individual not a very uncommon thing for the world to infer Wickliffe.) would have led off against the applica-tion with so much fervor and such uncompromising criminals upon the plea of monomania.

NATIVE AMERICANISM .- The same writer says-The following Native American resolution was

pose to become citizens of the United States, in conformity to the laws thereof, and who shall have become citizens. 3. Those who, twenty-one years previously thereto, shall have declared their purpose, according to Desmoines from this place, and thence on through the existing provisions of the laws of the United States, Council Bluffs to the South Pass, is as well adepted zens of the United States. 4. Minors, who shall have distance; there being no streams of consequence, entered on the records of the State of Kentucky, or some other of the United States; such foreigners, having also, in every case, the like qualifications of residence, and on all other points, that are required of native born citizens: and a properly authenticated copy of the record being in all cases required for the verification of the facts. The question was taken and as the result appeared to

Mr. Davis called for the yeas and nays. Several gentlemen expressed the opinion that courtesy required that the proposition should be printed for the convenience of members in its consideration, although some of them were not favorable to the principles which

agreed to without a division When this resolution shall come to be acted upon oppose the principle of the resolution, and so, I think, will a majority of the whigs. But this re-

Indigo-Curious Fact .- The Indigo plant was a native of South Carolina. It grew spontaneously among its weeds and woods. More than one hundred years ago the planters there commenced its cultivation. In the year 1728, South Carolina exported to Great Britain 200,000 pounds, and the Parliament granted a bounty of twelve cents per pound to induce the staples of South Carolina, and we believe Georgia also. Now, in 1849, not a single pound of fudigo is raised in South Carolina, or as far as we know, n all the South.

England, sailed from Boston last Tuesday for Liverpool.

Universal Suffrage in France and Eng-

Lamartine, in his Conseiller du Peuple, addresses solds announced as candidaies for the office of State the French nation as follows upon universal suffrage: "Universal suffrage was your coronation. You reached at one leap the utmost limits of popular sovegood democrats, and are well qualified to fill the duties of the respective offices for which their names rights and duties. But it has so happened that a wide opening has been left for intrigue and confusion, by For State Printer we with the Columbus Democrat the general ticket system. I protested against it, and ay that if the democratic majority of 24 on joint I foresaw that the elections would be of darkness rathsallot know what they are about, they will give er than of broad daylight. When the constitution Chapman a lift for that station. This we believe is shall be revised, that scheme will be rectified. Those the unanimous expression of the democratic press who devised it said virtually to the people, 'You shall

On the same topic, La Reveu des Deux Mondes holds this language:

"Universal suffrage, with the general ticket, (scrutin de liste,) seems to have been invented expressly for the end that the voter can never name those whom he would prefer. No system could more completely separate the elector from the elected. The voters act at the polls as soldiers manœuvring in battle; the commander alone knows and sees the object to be accomplished. Thus, the first merit of the voter is discipline, his great fault independence. The Moderate party in France is obliged to turn this system to the best account, as their antagonists, the tacticians, have uniformly done."

The London Examiner, in its comments on univertician in the State; not one that would fill that station | sal suffrage for Great Britain, recommended by the public meeting of the Parliamentary and France Reform Association, says:

"France has passed at a bound to universal suffrage the most confined and scanty, and we are quite sure that this was a necessity of the political position, and that without it a clamorous anarchical minority would by dint of bluster and violence have obtained an ascendency not belonging to it, and hold the country in incessont disturbance and alarm. But it is to be remembered, that France has the greatest number of small proprietors of any country in the world, and these have ballasted her through her storms. In England at the present moment, universal suffrage (as it is erroneously termed) would enfranchise a vast body of ignorant and dependent persons, who would be driven to the polls like droves of cattle by their landlords. We must not be misled by relying too much on the intelligence and education to be found in towns; there is also the large rural population, in the highest degree of inaptitude for any functions above the sati-faction of the animal wants. We have our CULTURE OF TEA IN THE UNITED STATES .- We boors as well as our clever artisans. Education is indeed making progress; but yet the present statistics foundation of an electoral system. One word upon "In the fall of 1848, about 500 plants were re- the example of France. Mr. C. Lushington truly eived from China, via London, and in December says that the suffrage (which he miscalls "universal") they were planted in his garden. A considerable of the adult male moiety of the population has "prequantity of ten seed was planted at the same time. served her from much evil." It has done so; it has distinctly, and beyond all question and dispute, mapplants, which were left to take care of themselves, ped out the strength and weakness of different contending parties, and has cheered the friends of order loes not fruit till the next. Next year, Mr. Smith and fanfaronade, to pass itself for the majority; a expects to pick tea, although his great object for very common deception in troubled times, when there some time to come, will be to increase the quantity are no means of testing the pretences of parties, and of his plants. The tea seed was planted at a wrong when the moderate contribute to the delusion by their disposition always to undervalue their own strength, M. Smith estimates the annual consumption of tea and thus, by seeming weak, become the thing they n the United States to be eleven millions of pounds, seem. But we shall be told to look at the other example, of the United States, with its cheap governproduces over nine hundred millions of pounds, of ment and flourishing finances; but there we have to

which the Chinese export only about seventy millions. remark this important circumstance, that the educa-An acre of land will produce 547 pounds, consequently the cultivation of 20,109 acres of land in the suffrage, general as it is. There is universal educafourteen tea-growing States will supply the present tion. The standard doubtless is low, but low as it may be, it would be a blessing to have it here in place rope would require 91,411 acres of land. He sup- of the dense brutish ignorance which possesses a large poses that there are fourteen of our States that would grow tea, and that 111,520 acres of land, cultivated contracted in the United States, monarchy would not as tea plantations, averaging 7,965 for each of the spring from it, and if it were expanded as much as Courteen States, will supply the consumption of the Mr. Feargus O'Connor desires in this country, republicanism could not be its offspring, the people of England being essentially aristreratic and monarchical and likely to remain so, unless their so being be presumed upon overmuch and imperiously."

ANOTHER RAILROAD. - The citizens of Indianapoif they admitted him, they would have to admit eve- lis are making a movement towards the construction ry body else who applied, and that the convention might thereby be crowded and embarrassed in their deliberations. But this was all gammon. There are no other applications, and probably would not have sidered the vagaries of Ex-Gov. Ray, who insisted that Indianapolis was the centre of the world, and that Railroads would radiate from it in every di-

applying for a seat not borne a prominent part in the that men who are ahead of the times are crazy visioncanvass which resulted in the disgraceful defeat of aries; perhaps not more uncommon, than the concluthe Kentucky Talleyrand for Congress some years since, and had the Courier not recently demanded of sion, on the other hand, that those who are behind the Governor a proclamation offering a reward for the times, are fools. Who was it, that maintained apprehension of a kinsman of said gentleman, I that all mankind were more or less insane! Perhaps oubt whether the delegate from Nelson, (C. A. juries are oftener right than wrong in acquitting

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI. - The Keckuk, Iowa, Weekly Despatch, edited by V. P. Van Antwerp. submitted yesterday by Mr. Garrett Davis, which he Esq., maintains that the most eligible point for bridgasked to have referred to the Committee of the Whole ing the great river, is not at St. Louis, but veritably and truly, in the neighborhood of the said city of Resolved, That foreigners of the following descriptions Keokuk. Col. Curtis, a graduate of West Point, and and classes, only shall be entitled to vote for any civil officer, or shall be eligible to any civil office, or place of trust or profit under the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Reckuk. Col. Cartis, a graduate of west Point, and formerly in the employment of Ohio, as an engineer, estimates the cost of the bridge desired by the Des-1. Those who, at the time of the adoption of this amend-ed Constitution, shall be naturalized citizens of the Uni-ted States. 2. Those who, at the time of the adoption of million and a half of dollars,—and states that the this amended Constitution, shall have declared their pur- bridge will pay for itself, at this cost, in tolls. The

"The route to be passed over, by keeping up the to become citizens thereof, and who then shall be citi- to a Railroad as probably any on earth for the same emigrated with their parents, or parent, to the United States, twenty one years after their names, ages, and a particular description of their persons, shall have been other route before proposed." other route before proposed."

> DIFFICULTIES OF EDITORS .- Gen. Morris of the Mirror, who has been twenty years at the desk, re-

"All the world" finds fault with editors of every description of periodical-especially the daily-for a want of independence in remarking upon the doings of the community, in those particulars which come legitimately within the ken of public journalists. We wish "all the world" would try it. We fancy it involved. After a brief conversation, the motion was "all the world" would not be slow in discovering that an editor into whose bodily composition enters the usual amount of sensitive nerves, and into whose by the Convention, we will hear the master speech of mental, the ordinary leaven of passion and prejudice, the session from the master mind of the Convention. sympathy and aversion, might, in the course of the If possible I will let you know of it in time for you day's catering for "all the world" 's amusement or to come and hear it. The democrats to a man will instruction, find many swaying causes which would prevent the "still small voice" of abstract right from being heard as often as "all the world" might suppose to be proper.

"We have no doubt General Washing on would have found it harder to satisfy the public as an editor, than he did, as Commander-in-Chief for the Contipental Congress."

We find the following in a New York paper. It was furnished by the Tell-lic-graph, we suppose .its greater cultivation. In 1787, Indigo was one of Our neighbor will be surprised to learn that he is

NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNT .- A large brick building in Indianapolis, containing the office of the Indi-Hon. Abbot Lawrence, the newly appointed Minister to lishments, were recently destroyed by fire. Loss [Volume 1X ......Number 19.

Late from California.

The steamer Falcon arrived at New Orleans from Chagres, and left the next day with seventy-eight pas sengers for the same port. The Falcon brought \$70,-000 worth of gold, a large mail, and forty-nine passengers. The dates from San Francisco are to the 1st of September. Lieut. Beall, U.S. bearer of Dispatches, arrived at San Francisco and proceeded to General Smith's head quarters. Thomas Butler King and Gen. Riley had been sick,

but they were recovering. The Convention to form a Constitution assembled

at Monterey on the 31st of August. It is said that the Constitution will be adopted, and a Legislature formed by the 1st of November The steam ship Penama arrived at Panama on the 22d ult., with balf a million in gold dust and one hundred and fifty passengers.

ITALY.—The correspondent of the London Times says it is rumored that the Roman question is likely to be settled at an earlier period and in a more satisfactory manner than was at first anticipated, the Austrian Cabinet having expressed its approval of the propositions contained in the letter of the President of the French Republic to M. Edgar Nev.

A letter from Rome of the 8th instant asserts that the French ultimatum has been reduced to three points -a c uncil of State, with a deliberate voice for the interior; a partial amnesty; a withdrawal of all paper money, by paying all debts hitherto contracted, and thus acknowledging the acts of the Provisional Government. Plus IX. and Cardinal Antonelli are said still to resist, and to declare that his Holiness will not submit to the appearance of acting under the dictation of any party.

ARRIVAL OF FREDERIKA BREMER .- It will be seen by the passenger list of the steamer Canada, that the eminent and universally admired authoress, Miss Frederika Bremer, has at length arrived in this country. Her coming creates something of a sensation in literary circles. Already, says a New York letter of Thursday afternoon, ere she has been in the New World half an hour, she is overron with visiters, welcoming her to our shores.

M. de Remmer, formerly a banker at Hamburg, and who died lately at Naples, has left by will the sum of 100,000 francs, to be given to any person who shall discover a remedy for cholera. The execution of this legacy, should the case arise, is confined to the Academy of Medicine at Paris.

We'll stake an equal amount that this legacy will never be paid. We should like to know, by the way, who has the custody of the money.

15 The Philadelphia United States Gazette, that was remarkably inclined to peace whilst we were at war with Mexico, is determined on a fight now. Hear

"M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, must resign; M. Poussin must be kicked aside; and the French government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word; and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no diplomatic cobbling. It is a question of honor in which the United States cannot abandon its high position."

Hurral ! Who's afeard ! THE BANKRUPTCY OF ENGLAND. - At the late "Peace Congress" in Paris, Mr. S. Gurney, son of the great Gurney whose word was law among the bankers and bill-brokers of England, said that England could not go on long in her present course, without bankruptcy; for all her means, in times of prosperity, were barely sufficient to sustain her very expensive government and pay the interest on her national debt, and that her people could be taxed no higher, and that the first season of adversity would bring the crisis. The London Times, certainly good authority upon English finance, says that Mr. Gurney's opinion ought to be decisive, for his knowledge and experience enable him to understand the case, and his habits of thought and action, for he is a Quaker, exclude all suspicion of rashness. In short, the London Times says ditto to Mr. Gurney. The Quaker says that England has had peace and prosperity since 1815, and yet has greatly augmented her national debt. He adds that, the expenses of her armament during this period, have been \$100,000,000 annually, which, in the thirty-five years clapsed since 1815, would have almost paid this debt. It is now about \$5,000,000,000, and these payments would

000 due, and considering the sinking operation, much Now we agree with the Times and Mr. Gurney, and say that the present English system cannot be long sustained. The English must reduce their army, navy and civil government, and let most of their colonies go. They must virtually abolish their nobility, and leave religion to take care of itself. They are losing all influence in Europe, and becoming a minor power; and the time is not distant when, as the advocates of free principles in every thing, they will find their only, and certainly their strongest, ally in the United States. The prophecy that the United States will finally become the protectors of the Fatherland may now offend the pride of its aristocracy. But it will be fulfilled; and so will another-their extinction. England's follies, not her glories, are waning .- Pa. Ledger.

have been \$3,500,000,000, leaving only \$1,500,000,-

AD VALOREM DUTIES .- The whigs seem to be determined on altering the features of the revenue act of 1846. They find fault in a special manner with in proportion to their value, or, as they are usually called, ad valorem. We cannot, for the life of us, perceive any reason for annulling this mode of colecting the revenue. It strikes us as the most fair and equitable that can be devised, and infinitely preferable to specific duties, or duties levied on goods according to quantity, weight, or measure. In this latter way, a thousand cigars, that were purchased in Havana for \$100, pay no higher duty than cigars that were bought at \$10 a thousand. A cask of claret that cost \$200 in Bordeaux, will be charged with no more duty at the custom-house than a cask that cost \$15 or \$20.

This plan is manifestly unjust. It favors the rich man because his luxuries are taxed no higher than the poor man's necessaries. Thus tea at \$5 à pound pays no more than tea at \$50—the same thing of sugar, coffee, wines of all kinds, cigars. Cannel coal at two dollars a barrel pays no more duty than the common quality used by blacksmiths.

Mr. R. J. Walker, in one of his reports to Congress, puts the case of a State law, which should exact the same amount of taxation on a marble palace that is exacted from a poor man's dwelling that was built for \$200. Extravagant as this supposed case may seem, it is really in strict accordance with the principle of specific duties .- New Orleans Courier.

EFFECTS OF OUR RAILROAD. - Although our road is

not yet completed the certainty that it will be, is producing results which are the strongest arguments in its favor-results which should arouse those who feel an interest in the prosperity of our county, to energetic and prompt action, towards its speedy complewould have on the value of real estate, if completed, we allude to the recent sale of lots in Miami, a town laid off on the line of the road within 10 miles of this place. There were forty six lots laid out and every one sold, at an average of 22 dollars. Some went as high as \$50 and \$75. We think this should strike our citizens as one fact, of some weight, in making up an opinion with regard to the utility of this road. Miami is destined to be a flourishing little village, as the lots were all purchased by mechanics and others, with the view of locating there permanently. There will be a fine stock of goods taken to the new town by one of our citizens, as soon as they arrive from the East. The Miamians should make an effort to get a Post Office established at their town .-

From the Boston Post. M. Poussin and the French War.
"What cracker is this same, that deafs our ears
With this abundance of supe fluous breath?—King John.

Paz vobiscum! My readers dear! I think it best, tout a l'heure, to get clear Of benisons while I've a chance to risk 'em; For it seems M. Poussin, not having the fear

Of cabinet councils or fleas in his ear, Wrote A note, Which Mr. Clayton, Looking irate on, The head

Of this Frenchman is nothing but chou! And I'll bet him a sou He'll have to walk Spanish-this note's maurais gout! Good heavens!

What could be the cause To induce the ministre of the nong-tong-pages To punch His bunch Of "fives in our noses, Instead of some posies;

Une chose surprenante, Stand it we can't. Small bits of Aeratus, called Sal, a lost leavens, His 'fives' may turn all things to 'sixes and sevens'!"

Egad!
"Tis too bad! Why many will think it confoundly hard And be tardy in tendering tin for Otard?

La Belle France! Who taught us to dance,

Knows nought of roti,

But is great on bouilli,

Remarkable saucy buss, Voz haesit faucibus,

Fricassee, And, particularly, On Fiddlededee! Who sends us Cologne, Brewed of rum and the RHOSE. Some Farina, Much cleaner;

I don't mean to puff, but "Justitia virtutum Regina!" Think of their pates, Cut into quartiers. For which we pay Codman, or rather John Parker, From \$3 50 to \$6-a rather high mark, ah!

Think of their grace, Think of their lace, Think of their prunes, of their silks, of their claret, Champagne (some shammy) we never can spare it, Though I've found that in sipping the brand they call

Schreider. Goutte a goutte, it was nothing but New Jersey cider, Their olives be damned, Whenever I've jammed

Their salt skins in my bowels, I've always been EPISODE. [A moment's halt; Talking of salt, Turks Island or Liverpool, Bonaire or Cadiz,

Or Attic, to tickle the ears of the ladies, To Long wharf, Go to Oakes, Full of jokes,

Near the old pump, Get some fine, and invite me to steak from the rump.] Oh! Mr. Clayton, I can't say That General Tay-

lor, is likely to do things a moitie a moitie. If there must be a war, A thing I abhor, I should like a commission and plenty of pay;

For recommendation To your approbation, My dear sir, I can refer To General Tyler! Whom I served as rank and filer,

In very loose breeches, (With very strong stitches,) Which swagged round my skins, but sav'd bursting Moreover, all doubt from your mind to dispel,

There are many can tell, I've been hurt on the Seine, and have taken Rochelle ! But oh! Mr. Clayton. Our ships will lose freight on Great many packages, Hard in these slackages!

Think of the endurance Of folk on insurance. Curtis and Meriam. Likely to bury 'em! Baleh, Dimmock, Cartwright! Can't tell where they'll end, although they may start

Think of the navy. Chance for old Davy. Commodore Stewart, Brave, old true heart, Commodore Downes, Always ready. Has often bled he.

Mongst "bloody noses and cracked crowns." We've had no trouble, Hardly a bubble, For many years,

Not even a fillip with Louis Phillippe; So don't let 'em bay They are short at Toulen of good nature to keep The blessings we reap From peaceable waking and sleep; These French are hot shallow, I've met 'em at Dieppe!

But if they want to fight, 'od rat 'em, For one, I say, why "UP AND AT 'EM." THE MORMON CITY OF SALT LAKE .- A correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette, writing from the Mormon City, on the Great Salt Lake, says it covers more ground than Pittsburg, and contains almost ten thou-

The whole valley is occupied by the Mormons, who build their houses entirely of sun-dried bricks. They are building a church of stone, which is already one story high, and will be a fine building. They assemble every Sunday morning under a large shed. The society is governed by a president, the twelve, and the seventy. The president and the twelve, occupy the pulpit, and do all the preaching. I went this morning, when the bell rang, to church, where I saw a large assemblage, some dressed quite fashionably, and all clean and neat. A brass band first played a lively tune, and then the clerk rose and read several no-

One man had lost a pocket book-another had had his garden destroyed by cattle breaking into it. He then read off the names of persons to whom letters in the post office were addressed, and several other items the principle of collecting duties on imported goods of that kind. He then announced that on next Tuesday they would have an anniversary feast, as it was the day of the month on which they arrived at their present snug quarters. He stated that the city would be roused early in the morning by the firing of can-non and the music of the brass band. A procession would then be formed, which would march out of town, and at two o'clock dinner would be served. The emigrants were all invited to attend.

They are very strict in the administration of justice. One of their number stole a pair of boots from an emigrant. He was sentenced to pay four times their value, fined £50, and was compelled to work fifty days on the public roads. One of the men was sentenced to death for borrowing some property from a neighbor and selling it; but finally, owing to the in-tercession of his family, his sentence was commuted very much troubled by some Indians, who killed their cattle, and stole from them. They sent to remonstrate with them, and the Indians replied that their president was an old woman, and that they would not mind him. They then sent out a company of soldiers, and killed a few of them, since which time they have not been again annoyed.

HAYTI.—Soloque, after being declared emperor by an obsequious legislature has had his salary allowance, or civil list, or whatever it may be, fixed at \$150,000 per annum, with \$50,000 for pin money for the empress. This is an enormous amount, when the population of the empire and its capacity for paying, are taken into consideration—greater than that enjoyed by the Emperor Napoleon and Josephine, extravagant as she was, and greater than that now

enjoyed by any sovereign in Europe.

His Majesty Faustin I. has of course done what all mushroom majesties do-created a nobility, with the customary titles of Duke, Count, Baron, &c., and he has sent another expedition against the Dominicans .- Washington Globe.

Gold.-A correspondent of the London Times says: "It will hardly be believed that the whole quantity of gold currency in the world, taking it its usual estimate of 150,000,000 sterling, would only weigh about 1,150 tons; and that in bulk a room 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high, would hold it all."

Yet our whige used to be eternally prating about the awful burdensomeness of a gold currency, because of its bulk and weight.